REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,094.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th March 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 2nd April for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 4th April 1878, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 9th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines & Light food.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSYRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation : and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,289 500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272 486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	... ,,	8
EUROPA	2,277 424		
ITALIA	2,245 424	At fortnightly intervals.	
OLYMPIA	2,050 424		

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.*
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, will sail on the 6th April, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Furt, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,600 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs Henry S. King and Co. and Messrs. King Baillie and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. King, King & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th April
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2903	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman...16th April.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock 99th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton	,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE ..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 996. Built at Glasgow in October 1868 under special survey and classed A 1, 16 years at Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hoogly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found. Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of Iron.

This vessel was abandoned last September when ashore on Saugor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 13th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full Information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay a few clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1878.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee ..... Rs. 2

TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1

TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN ..... Re. 1

TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST ..... Re. 1

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P.M. ..... Re. 1

BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60

BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ,, 20

BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ,, 25

BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ,, 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Has pleasure in announcing that she has secured the services of the

PRINCIPAL ARTISTES
OF THE
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, CALCUTTA,
TO GIVE A SERIES OF
OPERA CONCERTS,

The first of which will take place on

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6TH.

FULL PROGRAMME WILL BE ANNOUNCED TO-MORROW.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

28315	Rs.	10
3523		10
Perquette Ticket No. 26,507		500
Stalls	20,141	250
Pit	39,769	50
Parquette	32,055	25
Pit	39,725	10
Pit	41,466	10

Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amounts awarded to them by applying to Mr. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY, No. 33, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART in good repair, with AUSTRALIAN MARE and HARNESS complete. The Horse is quiet to ride or drive.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1878.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the usual Rates. Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,

WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of ORDINARY and PETTY REPAIRS to the GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS at the Presidency and for the supply of ROAD METAL and SAND STONE, during the year 1878-79.

Survey Reports and Specifications with conditions can be seen and other particulars learnt on application to the Undersigned during office hours.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Ordinary Repairs," to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay on the part of the Tenderer to sign the contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, A.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st April 1878.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST ; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned :—

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

M 36—69797		
M 25—82290		
,, ,,—82291		
,, ,,—82292		
,, ,,—82293	Rs. 100 each.	
,, ,,—90094		
,, ,,—90950		
,, ,,—99230		
M 23—89879	,, 50	do.
M 21—68619	,, 10	do.
C 98—80189	,, 10	do.
M 4—69458	,, 5	do.
G 13—26728	,, 5	
M 4—52969		Wrongly joined.
M 29—51056	,, 10	
,, ,,—51059		

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 2nd April 1878.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

HEAD OFFICE : 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £340,000

TUTICORIN AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents of The Marine Insurance Company, and are empowered to issue Policies to cover Marine risks to all Ports of the World, at current rates of Premium, which can be ascertained on application to us either in person or by letter. Forms for filling in particulars of Insurance to be inserted in the Policies can also be obtained upon application to

DARLEY, BUTLER & Co,
Agents, Tuticorin.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN

"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	17 0	19 0
,, ,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS, &c.
AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY CUTCHRA WAGGONS, RAILS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th April 1878, at 1 p.m., at the Boree Bunder Cutchra Siding (behind the Municipal Workshops) the following :—

27 Railway Cutchra Waggons, iron Rails, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A FREE PASSAGE is offered to a European WOMAN by the Cape, sailing about the middle of May. Apply to FERNANDES & Co., Meadow Street.

TO LET, FURNISHED SITTING and BED ROOM, suitable for Married Couple or two Gentlemen, with or without Board, with use of Piano. Apply 3, Hornby Row.

WANTED, a CLERK, able to write English. Applications, stating salary required, to be addressed L. M. N., care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, two new handsome Breech-Loading 12-Bore Central Fire GUNS and two Bull Dog Revolver PISTOLS. Apply to Mr. LAING, Gunsmith.

A LEOPARD FOR SALE, TAME, 5 months old. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE, in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

ICE can be obtained at PEARSE'S Confectionery House, 23, Apollo Street, Fort. 3 As. per lb.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c., Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.

Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

HELMETS! HELMETS!

Specially Manufactured for Indian Wear.

Cash Price List—*i.e.* Remittance with Order.

SHIKAR HELMETS.
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hotest Weather	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0
Extra Quality, covered White Do.	22 0
Treble gilt Spikes (New Infantry)	7 8
,, Chains	6

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. Ladies.	Best quality	18 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13 8

PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5 0
Girls' Dolly Varden	5 0
Ladies' do. do	Rs. 5 & 6 0
Gents' Shooting	6 0
White Doo Regulation	16 0

FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

From Lincoln Bennett, Tress & Co., and other First Class Manufactures.

The "Ryde"—Black Soft, Round Crown, Stiff Brim	7	8
The "Raleigh"—Do. Do.	8	8
The "Talbot"—Drab Half Stiff, Flat Crown, Spring Brim, Extra quality	9	8
The "Burleigh"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, Low with narrow Brim	8	8
The "Stanhope"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, moderate Height, Extra quality	9	8
The "Rutland"—Do. Do.	8	8
The "Hampton"—Best Soft Felt, Round Crown, very Light, a Special Article—Black, Drab, and Beaver Brown	9	8
The "Polo"—Soft Mixed Brown, Round Crown, Rough Beaver Felt	6	8
The "Tavistock"—Black Flat Crown, Half Stiff, very light.	8	8
The "Tavistock"—Do. Do. Extra quality	9	8
The "Westminster"—Stiff Round Crown, very Light, Moderate height, Best Drab, Beaver Brown, and Black	9	8
Felt		

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"*Bull Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*

BASS'S PALE ALE.
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	Net Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. ..... per doz.	5	8	5	12	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. ..... per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	Net Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. ..... per doz.	5	8	5	12	Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. ..... per doz.	3	12	4	0	

We are Sole Consignees of these two Specialities ; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
("BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARK.)
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

This Stout is kept for upwards of a year in vats of immense capacity to allow it to mature before being bottled, and it possesses all the well-known nourishing properties of the finest brown malt.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50 ..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24 ..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

ARECA
TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA,

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root, equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay ; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M.D., Sale ; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.

THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the island supplied on application to

MISS LE QUESNE,
Belmoral Terrace, Jersey.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its R-gistered Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th April next, at 3 p.m., to take the sense of the Meeting on the advisability of stopping or continuing the working of the Mills under the present adverse state of the market.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th March

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND APRIL 1878.

THE political advices to-day do not alter the position in any way, although there are some people who regard the postponement of a declaration of war as something in favour of peace. The general opinion, however, still goes in favour of an early outbreak of hostilities, and business remains as before perfectly stagnant, pending more definite intelligence.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from London indicate a slightly more pacific view of the situation, but not to an extent showing any degree of confidence. Consols have recovered from 95¼ to 95⅞, and French Rentes from 107f to 108f, while Reuter's quotations for Seeds show a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive against an advance of like extent in Ferozepore Rapeseed. The market, however, is reported firm for Seeds of all kinds, as also for Wheat, which to arrive is quoted 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher.

In the London General Produce Markets there is no movement whatever noted.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain depressed, but the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer although quiet. The improvement, if any, however, must have been very slight, as the day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales, and prices on the spot were unchanged, while business is advised to arrive in Good Fair Dholleras with the Good Fair Oleans April-May shipment, via Cape, at 5 3/32d, per lb. are quite 1d. per lb. under what it could be bought at in Bombay irrespective of commission. Yesterday's New York telegrams too, are decidedly against the market, ready Mid. Uplands being quoted ¼ and June shipment 1-16 cent. per lb. lower. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts.....	16,000	5,000	16,000
Three ,, ,, ...	24,000	9,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,891,000	3,719,000	3,783,000

Bar Silver Reuter reports unquotable, which we take it signifies that there is really nothing doing. At all events private messages do not advise any special change, and in all probability there will be none until it is seen how Congress drafts go in London to-morrow. On this point it is difficult to arrive at any definite opinion, but, unless something more distinct is manifested, it seems very probable that the biddings will show a material decline from last week. There is nothing doing here at all events to call for remittances to this side; nor, judging from the estimates of our various exports crops, can we look for much improvement during the remainder of the season.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been quiet in the extreme to-day, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. Rates are the turn weaker, and it is reported that 3 months' sight Credits have been sold at 1s. 9d., but this requires confirmation. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-10½.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and rates are nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very weak with few buyers. Transactions are said to have taken place in Fours at Rs. 92¾, but there are now sellers but no buyers at the rate, and the more exact quotation perhaps would be Rs. 92½, Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 92¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET remains dull with very little doing. In Banks and Land Companies there is no movement to notice, and in Press Companies the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 5 in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull, and our list shows a fall of Rs. 15 in Dhuriyaas, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Hindustans and Morarjees' Goculdas, and Rs. 5 per share in Colabas, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental.

The COTTON MARKET has been nominally about Re. 1 per candy firmer to-day on the strength of the better feeling reported in Liverpool, but business has been almost entirely confined to purchases of ready Cotton to cover immediate shipment, buyers showing no disposition to operate for future delivery unless at a concession in rates. For April delivery the following are about current rates for Omras :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 187	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 180	,,	,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 175	,,	,,
Fine ,, ...	,, 164	,,	,,
Fair ,, ...	,, 155	,,	,,

SEEDS continue firm and advancing, although no extent of business is practicable owing to the absence of supplies. Linseed has advanced to Rs. 6-11 and Rapeseed to Rs. 7-13 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain the same state of stagnation. A rate of £1-2-6 is the current very little done, and engagements at that have been made at 17s. 6d. By sail for Liverpool £1-7-6 would probably be accepted, but even this does not bring out shippers. For Trieste and Venice rates by the Ganges (s. s.) have been offering to-day at 15s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. The extent of business doing is quite unimportant, and there seems no likelihood of an early improvement.

COALS remain firm with more buyers than sellers to arrive. A ship cargo of Cowpen West Hartley has been sold at Rs. 19 and 500 tons of Longhurst West Hartley at the same price alongside.

BILLS DRAWN UPON INDIA BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, 1877-78.

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at 2s. the Re.
			s. d	
In the month of March.....	1,721,259	2,00,00,000	1 8·69	27,67,410
Estimated for the whole year (*Supplier Estimate*)	10,432,000	12,04,29,000	1 8·69	1,61,09,000
During the whole year.....	10,432,440	12,04,17,939	1 8·79	1,60,93,539

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
First two months.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ..... {	7,99,024	51,63,740	59,62,764
	21,95,654	1,30,31,757	1,52,27,411
Exports ..... {	13,000	8,86,581	8,99,581
	2,58,100	14,29,209	16,87 309
Net Imports.. {	7,86,024	42,77,159	50,63,183
	19,37,554	1,16,52,548	1,35,90,102

SILVER RECEIVED AND COINED IN THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government officers.	COINED AND EXAMINED.
	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of Feb. 1878.		
Calcutta	28,43,486	43,42,997
Bombay	80,53,959	86,97,818
Total.....	1,08,97,445	1,30,40,815
First two months.		
Calcutta	1,04,56,163	1,26,68,776
Bombay	1,92,47,201	2,05,94,843
Total.....	2,97,03,369	3,32,63,619

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January To 27th Jan. 1877.	Total from 1st January To 26th Jan. 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	3184049	2776828	...	407221
East Indian, Jabalpur.....	421118	277544	...	143574
Eastern Bengal	345377	276913	31641	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund	276241	301161	24920	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi.....	749.66	696976	...	52080
Madras	723044	449134	...	273907
South Indian	174275	205984	31709	...
Great Indian Peninsula	2517360	2240182	...	277178
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	538545	682516	143971	...
Total.....	8823957	7907236	...	916721
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	7829	9101	1272	...
Wahhabi	6559	7036	477	...
Rajputana	229739	219416	...	10323
Holkar	27908	53108	30200	...
Khandesh	4684	4284	...	400
Amracti	7433	8209	776	...
Wardha Valley	4314	11133	6919	...
Nizam's	45594	56073	10379	...
Tirhut	7533	23118	15585	...
Punjab Northern	37723	51562	13839	...
Munch	4498	3665	...	833
Northern Bengal	...	12861	12861	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	51250	51250	...
Sindia	...	a 2256	2256	...
Total.....	375422	517932	139510	...
Grand Total.....	9203379	8425168	...	777211

a Total receipts from 10th to 26th January 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ISAAC READ, 1,550 tons, Captain W. S. Colley, will sail to-day for HAVRE, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP SARATOGA, 1,440 tons, Captain C. S. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. EMBLEHOPE, 1,255 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with original cargo into the same bottom.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 56 deck passengers.

THE SHIP CANNANORE, 1,599 tons, Captain A. John Miller, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Sunderland, Nov. 25th, with a cargo of 2,505 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE HESPERIA, 448 tons, Captain J. Bellett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 15th Feb., with a cargo of 7,534 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE S. S. ATHENS, 1,440 tons, Captain D. Cortery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 3rd March, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 2,376 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For London via Kurrachee.—Mrs. Morrison and 3 children. Mr. J. Higbet, Captain Child and Mr. L. L. Miscurenhas, and 376 deck passengers for different ports. She sailed yesterday for same ports with 70 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Captain Julius Osman, arrived in harbour yesterday, having left Shanghai on the 8th ult. with the following passengers :—

From Shanghai—Mr and Mrs Gubbay and four children.
From Hongkong—Mr E M Damabhoy, Mr. J K J Mahomed and Mrs Knapp.
From Singapore—Mr Fazel Mahomed.
From Galle—Mr E Forbes and Mr Ibrahim Casambhoy.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. GWALIAR, 1719 tons, Captain J. C. Babat, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mails, and cargo of 1,435 chests opium, 20 bales cotton, 2,932 bales twist, and sundries, and the following passengers.

For Galle.—Mr F G Collins.
For Singapore.—Captan W Hooper, Mr Duncuft, and Mr J H Platt.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Mar 31.
	Cannanore	Miller.....	Sunderland, Nov 25.
2	Athens (s)	Cortery	Cardiff, Mar 3.
	Hesperia	Bellett	Mauritius, Feb 15.
	Lombardy (s)	Orman	Shanghai, Mar 8.
	Saratoga	Rendall	Calcutta, Feb 24.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Joseph Hyden	Kruse.....	Manilla.
	Vingoria (s)	Dougherty ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot.....	Chins, &c.
	Scio (s).....	Seaborne	P. Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Strathleven, to Liverpool.
Steamer Aibula, to Liverpool.
Steamer Alabama, to Hull.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
30	Julia	.....	Coast.
	Newcastle	.....	Cochin.
31	Malda (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—14 packages hardware, Abdool Cadur Hubutbhoy; 6 cases dye, Ruttonjee Jewraj.

FROM LONDON.

Emblehope s—125 cases Bass, beer, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Indus s—20 cases wine and beer, The C Bank J A and China.
Stelvio s—3 cases toys, The Agra Bank.
Cervin s—15 cases claret, 16 cases sherry, and 16 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 3 cases emerald green, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM CLYDE.

Olympia s—25 cases rum, 25 cases ginger wine, and 15 cases whiskey, Shapoorjee Hutchinjee Sodda.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—20 cases varnish, M Mondolofo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—2 hogsheads brandy, C Bouvenille and Co.
Assiria s—4 casks brandy, C Bouvenille and Co.
Precurseur s—10 cases brandy, George Gahagan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Agnes Oswald—1,892 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotam; 250 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 57 bales cotton, Order.
Nellie Martin, s, 426 cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 160 bales wool, Nurse Khutow; 55 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 225 cwts gall, Kessowjee Canjee.
Trentham Hall—1,200 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraz; 75 bales wool, Goculdas Cullianjee; 70 bales wool, Hurjeevan Yussonjee; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 55 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Ebtoola Shaik Adom and Co; 84 cwts coir yarn, H Tallah Arbee; 95 cwts B Horns, Abramovitz and Co; 1 bale hemp Khimjee Lalmahdas and Co.
Arago s—13 cases fishmaws, Gaddum and Co.
Strathleven s—800 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Nurse Kessowjee and Co; 395 cwts gall, Motichund Hurukchund; 260 cwts B Horns, Hasaun Noormahomed.
T McLellan—200 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Savenake—500 bales cotton, Nurse Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—100 casks castor oil, 17 bales hides, and 27 bales skins Killick, Nixon and Co; 10 bales hides, C S A Pooley and Co; 12 cases Shumac, 103 cwts D Horns, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Australia s—344 cwts. Mr of P shells, Janmahamed Remtoola; 230 cwts. myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co; 15 cases fishmaws, Meeths Munjee; 4 cases fishmaws and 14 bales hides, Hajee Essa; 7 bal s hides, Sallaybhoy Hussanbhoy; 84 cwts. moyteeth, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 30 cwts. rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Michael Cavalier.—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried, and Co.
Glamorgan s—203 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Norrie,—1,500 cwts. linseed, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liddesdale s—150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ganges s—421¼ cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—30 bales cottonwaste, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 91 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Red Star s—4,200 ¼ cwts. teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—39 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 104 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias, Sestos s—75 bales twist, Bapoojee Hormusjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—189 chests opium, David Sassoon; and Co; 8 chests opium, Goolabray Koonjlall; 23 chests opium, Gaindram Luckmendass; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 1st April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·779
Temperature of the Air.....	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·1
Dew Point	70·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·648
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky=10).....	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	76·3
General Direction of wind	N, NNE. N. ENE. W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	345

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Hooper, Capt, 4th Lt Cavalry, on leave, from Bellary.
Foster, Lieut, 28th Punjaub N I, on leave, from Moradabad.
Congdon, Capt, R A, on duty, from Meerut.
Price, Col, staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Stock, Capt, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

APRIL 2.

Lord, Lieut, Col, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, from Mallegon.
Bowles, Captain 2-15th Regt, on leave, from Baroda.
Munday, Civil Surg, on leave, from Nassick.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Haines, Surg Major, on leave, to Matheran.
Smyth, Capt, 17th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Corfe Capt, R A, on duty, to Sitapore.
Setan, Lieut, 33rd Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 30.)

Lieut H St P Maxwell, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.
Mr B G Geidt, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.
Mr R Lee, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Assam, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.
Messrs H B M Eyre and C Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendents of Police, are posted to Tura, Garo Hills, and to Sylhet, respectively, in Assam.
Mr H G Batten, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Almora in the N W Provinces, to be Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.
The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Hon'ble Sir Richard Bayley, K C S I, C I E, to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.
Mr H L St Barbe, C S, Assistant Resident at Mandalay, has passed the prescribed examination in the Shan language.
The Rev J Williamson, M A, Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained twenty months' furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave.
The Rev G G Gillan, M A, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, to officiate as Senior Chaplain.
Mr H F Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months.
Mr J Elliot, M A, of the Bengal Educational Department, is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India during the absence of Mr Blanford or until further orders.
Surgeon-Major W Keir, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundlecund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties.
The following officers are appointed to officiate, until further orders, in the offices named below :—
Mr J E Cosby, Assistant Comptroller General.
Mr A Anthony, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.
Mr T W Bliss, Deputy Accountant General, N W Provinces.
Mr P de H Larpent, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.
Mr W H Dobbie, Assistant Accountant General, Madras.
Mr. C J Rivett-Carnac, Assistant to the Accountant General, N W Provinces.
Mr A H Anthony, Assistant to the Comptroller General.
Mr R B Hamilton is appointed to be Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.
Mr H G B Keene is appointed to be Assistant to the Comptroller General, substantive protempore.
Mr C E Crawley is appointed to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.
Mr H J Brereton is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Puttiah Burmah, substantive pro-tempore.
Mr C R Kiernander, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, to officiate temporarily as Accountant General, Bengal, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. Barbour, until further orders.
The under-mentioned officers are admitted the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified : Lieut V A Schalch, 25th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 45th N I, 4th August 1876. Lieut W C Yate 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th N I, 1st Feb 1877. Lieut O C Radcliffe, 25th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 9th Feb 1877.
The under-mentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified : Lieut G L R Richardson, Bengal Staff Corps, 23rd March 1878.
Lieut-Col H Melvill, Bengal Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 2nd October 1877.
The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency :—Captain A C W Crookshank, 2nd Assistant Secretary and Officiating Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, at the Presidency. Captain T Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.
Captain A D Anderson, R A, to be Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery for India, vice Major P FitzG Gallwey, who vacates on promotion.
The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st February, are published for general information :—The under-mentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School and having been reported qualified have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 1st October 1877 :—S J Thompson, R N Campbell, E S Brander, G A Emerson.
Major A W Gepel, late 5th European Light Cavalry, to officiate as Junior Assistant Superintendent, Rescue Remount Depôts.
Major P FitzG Gallwey, R A, to officiate as Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, vice Lieut Col T Nicholl.
Lieut W Cook, 3rd Punjab Infantry, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation.
Lieut O W Young, 51st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Lieut G Geisford, on furlough.
The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R Jenkins, Cavalry, Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for two years.
Surgeon-Major J H T Aitchison, 29th N I, private affairs, for two years.
Surgeon D O'C Baye, 1st Resident Surgeon Presidency General Hospital, for seven months.
Surgeon J MacGrygor, Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Berars, private affairs, for eight months.
Captain J E Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Conservator of Forests, N W Provinces and Oudh, private affairs, for seven months.
Lieut O C C Barlow, R E, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, private affairs, for eighteen months.
Sub-Conductor J H Martin, Army Commissariat Department, medical certificate for one year.
Colonel W S Oliphant, R Bhas been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to reside in England under the terms of para 29 and 39 of G G O No 332 of 1861 on the expiration of his furlough.
Major F V Eyre, Conservancy of Ordinance, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for six months in India, on medical certificate.
Major C F Billingsley, Commandant, Behar Battalion of Sappers, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for nine months on private affairs.
Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R Kelly, Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months in India, on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The following appointments are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine :—
Mr. T G R Finny is transferred from the Semiramis to the Czarewitch as 2nd grade officer.
Mr. G A D Haviland to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Tenasserim.
Mr S L Carr to be a 3rd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Semiramis for general duty.
Mr B P Creagh to be a 2nd grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Semiramis for general duty.
Mr J Bain to be a 4th grade officer, on probation, and posted to the Czarewitch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut D A Scott, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Consulting Engineer.
With reference to Public Works Department Notification dated 28th February, Captain W A J Wallace, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, will retain his appointment under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.
The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr S W Grant, Supervisor, Military Works Branch.
G G O No 1297, placing the services of Lieut Col W Hichens, R E, at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is cancelled.
The services of Surgeon-Major G V Currie, Medical Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.
The services of Surgeon G Bomford are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
The services of Surgeon J Moran, M D, Officiating Medical Officer, 87th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.
The services of Surgeon C W S Deakin, Officiating Medical Officer, 34th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.
The services of Surgeon J E C Ferris are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.
The services of Surgeon A Tomes, Officiating Medical Officer, 35th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government Bengal.
The services of Surgeon N J Halpin are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
The services of Surgeon W H Cadge are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.
The services of Captain D J Stewart, Wing Officer, 3rd N I, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—Lieut-Col W H Hunter, Madras Staff Corps, Ordinary pension, £292; Capitalized value of annuity, £3,446, 24th March 1878.
Lieut-Col W F J Lance, Bengal Staff Corps, Ordinary pension £292; Capitalized value of annuity, £2,682, 27th March 1878.
Mr C Sexton, Temporary Overseer, on the Western System of State Railways, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department.
Corporal T Williams, Overseer, Western System of State Railways, is remanded to Military duty.
Mr H C Barnes, Temporary Assistant Examiner, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department.
Mr C D Hawes is re-appointed to the Department as Accountant, and posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay.
Mr J F Crisp, Accountant, is transferred from the Office of Examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to the Office of Accountant General, P W Department.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

In consequence of the retirement from the Department of Mr J O'Toole, Assistant-Surveyor, 2nd Grade, the following permanent promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Branch, the 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade. Mr A Ritchen, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, Officiating in the 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.
Mr P C H Smart is appointed a Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, vice Mr A Ritchen, promoted.
Mr C H Burne is appointed a Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, temporarily.
Mr F H Burne, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District, has been granted privilege leave for three months.
Major C N Judge, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.
Major T C Manderson, R E, Executive Engineer, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, March 28.)

Surgeon-Major T Walsh to officiate temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Murree.
Mr J F Finlay, Assistant Commissioner, Sirsa, is appointed to the charge of the Kaserat sub-division of that district.
Major W G Waterfield, Officiating Additional Civil and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, vice Colonel Sir F R Pollock, K C S I, proceeding on furlough.
Major W G Waterfield, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, is appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.
Major J W H Johnstone, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is appointed to officiate as Additional Civil and Sessions Judge of the Peshawar Division.
Mr R Udny, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Bannu.
Captain C F Massy, Assistant Commissioner, Attock, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hazara.
Mr A F D Cunningham, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Peshawar District.
The following officiating appointment is made in the Educational Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr J Sime, Professor, Government College, Lahore :—Mr R Dick, Professor, Government College, Lahore, to act in the grade of Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000.
Surgeon W A C Roe, of the 21st N I, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Jullundur, vice Surgeon F J Tuohy.
Mr J F Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hill Roads Division, is reduced to the 2nd Grade.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... 3rd, 2h. 5·5m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
April. Wed. 3	English Mail expected	5 55	6 12	11 53 m 11 49 a	5 54 m 5 54 a
Th. 4	.....	5 54	6 12	0 23 a	6 1 m 6 22 a
Fr. 5	.....	5 53	6 13	0 13 m 0 56 a	6 39 m 6 53 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 52	6 13	0 39 m 1 31 a	6 50 m 7 35 a
Sun. 7	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 51	6 14	1 6 m 2 9 a	7 29 m 8 2 a
Mon. 8	.....	5 50	6 14	1 38 m 1 55 a	8 7 m 8 46 a
Tues. 9	.....	5 49	6 14	2 16 m 3 30 a	8 51 m 9 39 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and renderin them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THERE will be the usual COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE on SATURDAY next at 5-15 p.m. WHITE UNIFORM and HELMETS to be worn.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieutenant and Adjutant,
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Bombay, 2nd April 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

O'BRIEN—TAYLOR—April 2nd, at the R. C. Cathedral, Bombay, T. M. O'Brien, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., to Olivia, second daughter of George Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple.

DEATH.

MAYERS—April 2nd, at Jail Road, Bombay, W. H. G. Mayers late Deputy Superintendent, H. M.'s Common Jail, Bombay, aged 39 years. The Funeral will take place at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BALL—March 25, at Howrah, Walter Houghton Ball.
DAVENPORT.—March 24th, at Kamptee, Ada-Rose, the dearly loved child of C. C. Davenport, Commissary Sergeant, aged 3 months.
LAW—March 27th, at Jubbulpore, Frederick Crawford, the beloved son of Major Victor Edward Law, Political Agent, Ulwar, aged 1 year, 6 months and 23 days.
MYNCHELL—March 26th, at Madras, Mr. J. Minchell, late Gaol Jailor Central Jail, Vellore aged 57 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

WILL the writer of the letter signed "Spu," which we published on the 28th ult., kindly furnish us with his name and address, that his offer may be availed of?

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1878.

THE anxiously expected Message of the Queen to Parliament commits the Ministry to no statement more definite than that the Reserves have been called out in order to maintain peace and protect British interests. The meaning of this phrase is, of course, that such a peace only shall be maintained as is consistent with British interests, which the Government are ready to defend by force. Lord Salisbury, in his circular despatch to the Powers, which may be regarded as a final manifesto addressed to Europe in justification of England's conduct in closing the diplomatic correspondence with Russia, goes a step further, and gives point to the Premier's remark on the possible disturbance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean by distinctly charging Russia with seeking, by means of her exclusive Treaty with Turkey, to make herself the mistress of all South-Eastern Europe. This is plain language at last, and it is delightful to find the real question at issue thus clearly stated by the new Foreign Secretary in his first despatch. Prince Gortschakoff will appreciate the change from the hesitating and ambiguous utterances of Lord Derby to the vigorous, incisive, style of Lord Salisbury. Matters have not, however, advanced so far as we had supposed. The English Government has not yet sent an ultimatum to St. Petersburg, though it evidently must do so in a day or two, requiring the Emperor to give a proof of the disinterestedness to which he pledged himself before the war broke out by withdrawing his troops from the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Possibly the Russians themselves may anticipate the necessary consequence of the despatch of such an ultimatum by themselves attacking the Turks, who may be said to have broken the Treaty of San Stefano by refusing to surrender all the Bulgarian fortresses. If a collision of this kind took place, England would be bound to send troops to help the Turks. The warlike spirit runs so high in India that many of our readers seem to be impatient of each successive day's delay in the issuing of a declaration of war; but they may console themselves with the reflection that the end they desire is not far off. It is no light thing for the rulers of a great Empire like that of England to declare war

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Message of Her Majesty the Queen to Parliament is brief and formal, and explains the immediate calling out of the Reserve Forces by the necessity of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests.

LORD SALISBURY'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed the statement that Lord Salisbury had been appointed Foreign Minister, and that Colonel Stanley had been appointed Minister for War, whilst Mr. Gathorne Hardy will succeed Lord Salisbury at the India Office.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the new Secretary of State for India, has been raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Staplehurst.

CIRCULAR DESPATCH BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has issued a Circular despatch to the Powers, in which he summarizes the diplomatic correspondence that has taken place with Russia in reference to the Congress. His Lordship deeply regrets the decision arrived at by Russia to exempt certain of the peace conditions from debate at the proposed Congress, and refuses to accede to a partial examination of the conditions of a Treaty the terms whereof prove that it would have the grave result of subordinating Eastern Europe to Russia.

THE DEBATE ON QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The debate on the Queen's message to Parliament respecting the calling out of the Reserves will not come on until the 8th instant.

OVERTURES FOR RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is making overtures for an alliance between Russia and Turkey.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 1, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer but quiet.

Sussia quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
The Manchester Market has been depressed.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	82
5½ per cent. do.	90¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	108¼
Bar Silver unquotable.	
Departures.—Zeal and Australia.	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 9¼d.	"
Credits, 3 "	Is. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Is. 9¼d.	"
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-10½	

On the arrival of H. E. the Governor yesterday morning in Bombay from Baroda, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the Heads of the Military and Marine Departments at the Presidency were summoned to a conference at Malabar Point, in consequence, it is understood, of instructions received from home which had reference, among other matters, to the defences of Bombay.

COLONEL BAKER, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, signed on Monday last a cheque in favour of the Government of India for Rs. 85,758, being the full amount of interest at 4 per cent. for the year 1877-78 on the capital debt of the Port Trust. After payment of the debt a surplus is left, amounting probably to about Rs. 30,000. This is the first year in which the Trust has been worked except at a loss; and the surplus on this occasion may be ascribed entirely to the extraordinary development of the seeds and grain trade caused by the Famine. To this cause the Government owes certainly 2 lakhs of the interest it has received; and this sum should be set down to the credit of the Famine, along with at least 1½ lakh secured by the Bombay Municipality in the shape of Town Duties.

THE petition presented by Babana Bapoo and three others against a decision of Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Presidency Magistrate, which sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for two years each on conviction of theft of two pieces of cloth, was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday. The petition, which was presented under section 167 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, and was the first of its kind under the Act, stated that the petitioners had been prejudiced by certain imperfections in the Magistrate's notes of the evidence given in cross-examination, &c. The Appeal Court had called for a further report from the Magistrate, which had been sent in, and which, in their Lordships' opinion, cleared up a doubt which had arisen in their minds on a certain point. The Chief Justice said that, had the same evidence been before their Lordships, they should have come to the same conclusion as the learned Magistrate did; and although the Court thought it would have been more satisfactory if he had taken down the evidence more fully, they were not disposed to interfere either with the conviction or the sentence. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India, dated the 5th ult., on the subject of railway accidents, says that experience has shown the desirability of bringing under review the accidents which occur on Indian railways at shorter intervals and more promptly than has hitherto been found possible with the system of annual returns. It has been decided, therefore, to introduce on all open lines of railway from 1st January 1878 the system of quarterly returns in force in the United Kingdom, and to adopt the forms prescribed by the Board of Trade, with scarcely any variation.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

THE Viceroy's party had most excellent sport at Mejra in the Nahun territory, killing three tigers the first day before luncheon; two fell to Captain Rose's rifle, and Dr. Barnett skilled a fine beast. The arrangements made by His Highness the Rajah for this excellent day's sport were in keeping with his reputation, as one of the first sportsmen in India. The shooting was on foot.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1877 gives the following account of Colonel Stanley, the new War Minister:—

Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, younger son of 14th Earl of Derby, by the Hon. Emma, 2nd daughter of 1st Lord Skelmersdale. Born in London, 1841; married in 1864 to Lady Constance, eldest daughter of 4th Earl of Clarendon. Educated at Eton. Entered the Grenadier Guards 1858, appointed Lieut. and Captain 1862, retired 1865. Was a Lord of the Admiralty from August to December 1868. Appointed Financial Secretary for War February 1874. In magistrate for Lancashire and Westmoreland. A Conservative. Sat for Preston from July 1865 to December 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The *Poona Observer*, I see, takes up your story about Mr. Nairne and the "stolen chicken," and further adds that Mr. Nairne intends to resign the service in consequence of the High Court's censure. But is it not the fact that Mr. Nairne sent in his papers long ago, and that the Bombay Government refused to accept them because they could not spare so able an officer during the continuance of the famine? And is it not, moreover, true that there is not one word of truth in the chicken story? "Bless me! how people propagate a lie!" The chicken story is as bad as the story of "the three black crows." The "starving Bhil" and "chicken" disappear, and the head and front of Messrs. Nairne and Baines' offending stands forth in the burning words "they dared to differ from the High Court," or, to put it more correctly, "from the High Court's Registrar." The High Court had certainly "no great cause to love" either Mr. Nairne or Mr. Baines. The former had "sat upon" them often enough, when he wielded the pen of the Secretariat, and the latter, with Hope-born audacity, had withstood them to their face, and had proved to demonstration that, under High Court rulings and the letter of the law, there could never be such an offence as "marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife;" for, argued Mr. Baines, with the acumen of a High Court judge, "a marriage" is a marriage, and a "no-marriage" is a "no-marriage"—and a "no-marriage" being a "no-marriage," the offence is an impossibility; no man can possibly be married *twice*. If the marriage is void, it is void, and the man is really only married *once*. Their Lordships did not see it, and they resented the implied, but perfectly unintentional, caricature on their own proceedings. Hence those tears! The Bombay Government, with courteous irony, tell Mr. Baines that *he* must never aspire to be a High Court Judge! but that this is a punishment may well be doubted! To Mr. Nairne the Bombay Government dare not, even in the depths of their ingratitude, address a censure. Government must know that Mr. Nairne has deserved too well of the country to be censured lightly at the instigation of a High Court or a Registrar of a High Court, and they must know also that Mr. Nairne has been sufficiently badly treated already without the addition of insult to injury. So ends the story of the "Bhil and the chicken." As to the alleged apology to the High Court, it was very probably couched in the form of a parody on Tennyson's experiment in Hendecasyllables, viz.,

O you chorus of indolent Reviewers,
Irresponsible, indolent Reviewers

Hard, hard, hard is it, only not to tumble,
So fantastical are the shiny "rulings";
Wherefore slight me not wholly nor believe me
Too presumptuous, indolent reviewers:
O blatant Registrar, regard me rather,
Since I blush to belaud myself a moment
As some mere *little* thing, a piece of inmost
"High Court"-ultural art, or half coquette-like
Maiden, not to be greeted unboningly,

RULES for the guidance of visitors to Kashmir are published, as usual, in the *Punjab Gazette*; and no mention is made of any abnormal difficulties to be encountered. The scarcity that seemed at one time imminent has probably held off.

CAPTAIN HUMPHRIES, who met with a bad accident in the Hog Hunters' Steeplechase at Meerut, is doing well, we are glad to hear. The thigh was fractured, but is in a fair way to get thoroughly mended. In more professional language "complete apposition has occurred," and the patient will be fit to go for the Grand National at Umballa in the autumn. At the time of the accident he was on a horse of Major Luck's, of the XVth Hussars. The animal put both forefeet into a blind watercourse, and turned a somersault on to his unfortunate rider. The course is said to have been very badly chosen, and the obstacles concealed by standing crops.

LATEST accounts from the Indus Valley state, that the Railway from the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Company's line to Adamwahan is complete. The Indus Bridge, a noble structure, which does great credit to all concerned, is well advanced, nine spans of the total number of sixteen being completed, and another being well in hand. All the material for this bridge has arrived in the country, and a great part is on the ground. Every effort to push on the work is being made by Mr. Bell, the Engineer in charge. He has adopted the excellent plan of giving a bonus of Rs. 50 to the subordinate who finishes a span within a certain period, and Rs. 10 extra for every day saved within the stipulated time. It is confidently expected that the bridge will be completed about the end of June. From the opposite bank of the Sutlej, the line is finished as far as Roree, excepting that in some parts, especially below Khanpore, ballasting is still required. Several viaducts in the Ghotki Division want their girders, but trains run meantime over diversions at such parts, and the viaducts will be completed ere these can be injured by the floods. From Sukkur to Kotri there are only two breaks, one of under 20 miles at Larkhana, and another of about five or six miles in the Laki Pass. The former gap is being completed at the rate of over a mile per day, but the contractors at the Laki Pass seem to be making but slow progress with their comparatively easy work. The progress on the Lower Scinde section of the Railway has been greatly retarded by the improverished condition in the Government coffers, and all contractors have been put to great loss by being more than once called upon to close their works entirely for a time.

THE statement regarding Famine Relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 23rd March, is as follows:—"Heavy showers fell in every district during the week, and the rain though not at all general, cooled the atmosphere considerably. A more general downfall would be of great use to the smaller tanks, many of which are running dry and threaten destruction to the rice dependent on them. Prospects are encouraging. The agricultural classes are very active and there is plenty of employment for labour. The numbers on Relief altered very little and prices have not risen. Imports by rail amounted to 2,049 tons, or 726 tons more than last week. From Bangalore, 797 tons were exported to the interior, being 116 tons more than for the week previous. The number of labourers on Civil Relief Works was 10,672, or 203 less than in the week before. One additional work was opened in the Kolar District and two in Chitaldroog. As already stated, some of the Civil Works that have attracted labour are being transferred to the control of the professional Department: while some other works, that were opened tentatively, will soon be closed unless the results show more decisively that they are needed. The Public Works Department employed 46,112 labourers, or 772 fewer than in the preceding week. The falling off is in the Bangalore District and is mainly owing to various minor Departmental changes made for the object of enforcing discipline: in the rest of the Province the numbers have kept very steady, but an increase is shown in the Faugarh Taluk on a recently opened work. In Relief Camps there were 3,556 persons, or an increase of 448, occurring in the Bangalore and Toomkoor Districts. There were 3,509 infirm and cripples in receipt of the grain-dole in their villages compared with 1,978 for last week. As remarked last week, this number will increase till the order for reviving village relief has had time to have full effect. The increase was owing to several gangs having passed through Bangalore on their way from one work to another." The interim report, dated the 30th ultimo, says that the weather is cloudy, but no change in prospects.

THE Rev. Arthur Tooth lately passed through Singapore to Manilla, and some commotion was excited among the anti-ritualistic members of the Episcopal community by Archdeacon Hore's permitting him to preach in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The rev. gentleman preached twice, and the place is said to be neither better nor worse for it.

THE *Statesman*:—The shrt Calcutta season is at its close, and all the happy holiday-makers will soon be following the Viceroy to the hills. Reasons multiply and strengthen against this removal of the Government of India to a remote hill station at one extremity of the Empire. There might be a good defence for a three months' retreat from the rigours of the plains to the bracing air of the Himalayas. In that case, we might dispense with the sham excuse that one can work better on the hills. Whatever *can* be done, officials do not as a rule work better on the hills. Their activities may be greater, but they are wasted. Now if only a three months' holiday were taken, it might honestly be used as a holiday, and the gain in working power during the other nine months of the year might be worth the cost to the State. But it is not a brief well-earned vacation that is now spent on the hills, Simla has in fact become the seat of Government; it resides there during the greater part of the year, and only visits Calcutta for a spell of dissipation, during the brief season when social dissipation is possible here. It brings the levity of the hills down with it, and in the course of its short stay, pretty thoroughly demoralises the society of the metropolis. It is easy to catch the lightness of tone and flippancy of behaviour, that are now so characteristic of the Governments of India and Bengal. It is not, however, our purpose to discuss the social morality of the present *regime*, but to point out that working session and holiday vacation are changing places. It might be more correct to say that our Government has two holidays in the year—one of seven months on the hills when the plains are uncomfortably hot, and another of five months in the plains, when the hills are unpleasantly cold. The system is such that only men who are enthusiasts for work can do really good work under it. The expense is an objection which gathers strength a hundredfold if it be once admitted; that what we buy with it, is not health and increased working power and vigour, but a lack of sobriety and diligence. At the present time, too, when our financial difficulties are so great and so much cheese-paring is going on, the expenditure on Simla is nothing else than an iniquity, such as a Jewish prophet would have had no hesitation in threatening with the fiercest judgment of heaven. Our cheese-paring economies are only insults to common sense, and are the work of men who, while they roll the financial burdens of these straitened days with crushing weight on the shoulders of poor subordinates, will not themselves even touch them with the tips of their little fingers. An immense reduction of expenditure is possible in this country, by cutting down the expenses connected with the several Governments. Our summer flights to Simla and Darjeeling, our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Supreme Councillors are at the present time, to express ourselves mildly—the topmost straws that are breaking the camel's back. As Mr. Luttman Johnson says in his little pamphlet, the English Parliament must take this matter up: "Indian officials bear a very high reputation, and, in many respects, this has been justly earned; but, after all, they are but human, and we cannot expect them to cut off their own supplies."

THE *Indian Daily News*.—There can be no reason why the details of the Vernacular Press Act should be held exempt from criticism, and we are bound to say that we find some of them open to serious objection. There are clauses which are unnecessarily harsh, and others which, as aimed at offences not in any sense of a seditious character, have no business in the Act at all. In discussing them, the despotic power conferred on the executive which is made at once prosecutor, judge, and jury in its own cause, should not be lost sight of. Whatever the injustice inflicted under the new law, the sufferer can obtain no redress from the ordinary courts. His only remedy is an appeal to the Governor-General in Council, who is not likely to reverse the decision of a subordinate government on any but the strongest grounds. A measure so much opposed to the general spirit of our legislation should evidently have been very carefully drafted. Offences, capable of being dealt with by due course of law, should not have been included in its scope, nor should any of its provisions have been made more arbitrary than the nature of its object warranted. These considerations appear to have been forgotten by the framers of the Bill. We remarked in our first notice on the neglect to fix the amount of the bonds the printer and publisher of a vernacular paper are to deposit as security for good behaviour. The obvious effect of this omission is to enable the Magistrate of a district to raise the amount high enough, to act as a prohibition on the publication of a newspaper of which he is determined to prevent the appearance. It is true that the necessity for depositing a bond may be avoided by submitting the paper to a censorship. But, then, under this system every Magistrate will have the power of deciding which papers in his district shall be subjected to a censorship, and which shall not. It is no answer to say that he will act under the close supervision of the local Government. The Government is sure, in the majority of cases, to be guided by the report of its officer, and the virtual decision will, therefore, rest with him. Again, not only is the Government, that is to say, the Magistrate, empowered to confiscate the printing materials used for publishing a peccant newspaper, but also all printing material "in or about" the premises where such publication has taken place. Few persons, we hope, will be found to defend this extraordinary provision, which makes the property of an innocent person liable to confiscation, without legal notice or legal remedy, if it happens to be found "in or about" the place where a seditious journal has been issued. The clause is so glaringly at variance with all principles of equity, that we would fain hope its presence in the Act was never intended, and is the result of some strange mistake. The fact is, that the Act has been devised and passed in too great a hurry, and is the worse for it. Government professes to have given it the most careful consideration, but the consideration, we fancy, was pretty nearly confined to the leading idea of the measure. The details show palpable marks of over haste. Some provisions are too harsh, and one makes the innocent liable to suffer with the guilty. Others treat offences against individuals in their private capacity as attacks upon the State itself. Deprived as the Act has been of the advantage of outside criticism, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that it contains these rather serious defects. Flaws may well be expected in a measure drafted by Indian law officers, and introduced and passed at one sitting of the Viceregal Council. It is now, we suppose, too late to ask for the repeal of the obnoxious sections, but we hope that Government will carefully avoid giving any of them practical application. Otherwise, the Vernacular Press Act seems likely to create as much disaffection as it will cure, and will so rather tend to defeat its own object, which is stated in the preamble to be the "maintenance of the public tranquillity" in this country.

THE TRAMWAY ASSAULT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appeared a paragraph on the 26th of March in the *Times of India*, written by a Parsee of the name of Hormusjee Sorabjee, bookseller, Meadow Street, Bombay, who wished to edify the public about what he says he saw opposite his door on the 19th day of March 1878.

My case was tried to-day, and the result is, that it has been dismissed in favour of me. The Parsee who wrote the paragraph in the *Times of India* has been entirely in error. Had the conductor not been more truthful than he, there is not the slightest doubt but I would have been convicted. The evidence of the conductor completely condemned the statement made by Hormusjee Sorabjee. I asked the conductor if I had caught hold of him. The conductor replied "no." Then did you faint? The reply was, "I am." I thank my stars that I had honest and substantial evidence enough to overthrow the accusations thrown out against me in the *Times of India*.

J. SCOTT.

4, Meadow Street, April 2.

BOMBAY.

LECTURE.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, B. A., will this evening, at 8 p.m., at "The Wilderness," Mazagon, continue his lecture on the Creation. Tickets can be had at the door.

A SALUTE of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the landing of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to-morrow, the 4th inst.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Eight	Hauser
Overture	Concert	Tisi
Valse	Lord Lovell's	Laurent
Quadrille	Couplet	Conradi
Valse	Sunbeam Waltz	Fahrbach
Galop	Tanzwerber	Secat

IT is notified, that Major Mockler's grammar will be adopted, instead of Mr. Gladstone's grammar, as the text book in Beluchi for such officers as desire to pass in the Mekrani dialect of Beluchi.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Institution takes place this evening at the bungalow of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, next door to Mr. Petit's bungalow, when His Excellency the Governor will preside, and Miss Temple will distribute the prizes. The distribution of prizes at the Alexandra School is always one of the most interesting occasions of its kind.

A SUIT BY A BANK.—At the High Court, yesterday, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company sued Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta before Mr. Justice Pinhey, to recover Rs. 3,839, the difference in exchange on the purchase of bank bills. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Conroy, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. In September 1877 the defendant entered into a contract with the Bank for the delivery of bank bills to the aggregate amount of £15,000; but delivered bills to the amount of £6,990 only at the rate of 1s. 9d. and 1s. 8d. He was now sued for the difference in exchange in the remaining bills by the Bank. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,839 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 12th March 1878 until judgment, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment.

PUTRID FISH.—Shaik Hassum Shaik Ahmed and Mumee Beebee were yesterday each fined Rs. 5 by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for exposing for sale putrid fish.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Walter Goddard, a seaman of the steam-ship Emblehope, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan, named Sulliman Fakeera, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing one Cooss, woman, to deliver to him Rs. 3. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday, on view of the body of a labourer, who on that morning was accidentally knocked down and run over by a ballast train belonging to Messrs. Glover & Co., causing instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REFUSING TO PAY TRAMWAY FARE AND ASSAULT.—Mr. James Scott appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, to answer the charge preferred against him by Mahomed Ali, a tramway conductor, with refusing to pay the legal fare for travelling in one of the Bombay Tramway Company's cars from Boree Bunder to the Fort, and also with assaulting complainant on the 19th ultimo. The evidence for the prosecution was that on the day in question defendant got into a tramway car at the Crawford Markets for the Fort, and, on approaching the junction at Boree Bunder, had to change from another car proceeding towards the Custom House Offices, as defendant was to alight at Meadow Street. On doing so, defendant omitted to obtain a transfer ticket at the Boree Bunder Junction. Consequently, according to the rules of the Tramway Company, the conductor demanded from the defendant the usual fare, which defendant declined to pay. The complainant appears to have followed up the defendant demanding the fare, when the assault is alleged to have been committed on the complainant. His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that it was the duty of the tramway inspector at the Boree Bunder Junction to have seen that a transfer ticket was supplied to the defendant, who appeared to be ignorant of the rules of the Company; and as defendant had paid the full fare for travelling the distance, his failure to secure a transfer ticket could not be construed into a refusal for the payment of the proper fare. As to the assault, the Magistrate said that the complainant and his witness, Mr. Hormusjee, were at variance on material points. The statement of the complainant, as made before a police constable, supported the allegation of the defendant, that he simply pushed him out of his way as (the Magistrate) was inclined to believe. Under these circumstances neither of the charges was substantiated. Thereupon the defendant was discharged.

THE APPEAL UNDER THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the appeal presented by Babana Bapoo and three others from a decision of Mr. Nana Morojee, sentencing them to rigorous imprisonment for two years each, was further heard before the Chief Justice and Sir Charels Sargent. Mr. Gill appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared in support of the conviction.

Mr. Gill made a few remarks on the additional report received from the magistrate. He (the magistrate) did not say that no other questions besides those referred to by him were asked; while the answers he made were as guarded as those mentioned in the former report. The magistrate said "the aforesaid answers appear in my notes of the evidence, although they might have been taken down more explicitly." Mr. Gill said the answers did not appear on the cross-examination although they appeared imperfectly in the direct examination. The witness Vithul Rughoonsth was pressed to show an entry of the loss in his book, but could not show it. He might have entered it in the stock-book, but he was unable to show any entry either of ownership or of loss. If the court contrasted the first with the second report, the latter would be found very cautiously worded. The question occurred how it was that the magistrate, after this lapse of time, without any notes to aid him, was able to give the very questions asked in cross-examination as well as the answers given? Mr. Gill could not help thinking that it spoke a wonderful amount of memory on the part of the magistrate to give the questions and answers after the lapse of a month. He still submitted that the magistrate's report was imperfect and incomplete, because it did not contain all that did take place. The magistrate remarked he knew that tradesmen as a rule did not like to go to the police and make a complaint. Mr. Gill thought this was contrary to human experience, for tradesmen, like other people, did make complaints whenever they lost any valuable property. The learned counsel contended there had been a suppression of evidence by the magistrate of which he had pre-judiced the prisoners. It did not appear from the second report that the account books were asked for. The magistrate's memo was "produces an account book," and then there was silence upon the notes as to the point that the account contained no entry of ownership or of loss of the goods. The account-books were really asked for, but they contained no entries. If there had been any, the magistrate would certainly have mentioned their discovery. As it was, there was no proof but the bare word of Vithal Rughoonath that the cloth was his property. The learned counsel reiterated his request to the court to call for further evidence under section 176 of the Act.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the petition, said the court did not think it necessary to call upon Mr. Kirkpatrick to reply for the prosecution. The point which struck their Lordships was that Vithul Rughoonath had not mentioned, the loss of the goods to the police; but the further report of the magistrate sufficiently accounted for and explained that. As to the absence of any entry in the books, it might have probably been a mistake on the witness's part, or he might not have been able to point it out. Had all the same evidence been before their Lordships they should have come to the same conclusion as the learned magistrate did. They thought it would have been more satisfactory if he had taken down the evidence more fully than he did; but they saw no reason to interfere with the magistrate's decision.

Mr. Gill asked if their Lordships were not disposed to reduce the sentence.

The Chief Justice.—We see no reason to interfere with that too.

The petition was accordingly dismissed.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Dr. Blaney, presided, and there were also present Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. F. Mathew, Colonel Hancock, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, the Hon Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and Mr. Kirkham.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground for street improvement, viz:—2·36 square yards, or thereabouts, at New Line, or Loharchawl Street, from Mr. Dinanath Harrichandra, at Rs. 15 per square yard. 17·98 square yards, or thereabouts, at Soopareo Bang Road, from Mr. Mahomed Heffer, at Rs. 1 per square yard. 56·45 square yards, or thereabouts, at Breach Candy Road, from Mr. Rustomjee Cooverjee Maistree, at Rs. 25 per square yard. On the sanction given by the Council on this last portion of ground a strong argument ensued regarding the encroachment made by the Tramway Company in the construction of their new line, void of any consideration to public safety, by constructing double lines or crossings at short intervals, and where the road would scarcely admit of a single carriage and horse to pass safely by, when both lines are occupied by tramway cars, thereby causing very great inconvenience to the public. The Chairmen also pointed out certain points of the said road where the double line has been constructed by the Tramway Company, on the side of which portions of the road, there are large open gutters, showing an existing danger for carriages passing that road when no tramway rails were laid there, but since the rails have been laid the road is reduced to such narrowness, rendering it extremely dangerous at day time and more so at night. The following resolution was adopted and carried unanimously:—

"Proposed by Mr. Mathew, seconded by Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote, that it having been brought to the notice of the Council that the crossing places or turn-outs in the tramway in course of construction along the Girgaum Road are being put in without regard to the width of the street or the convenience of the public, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to call upon the Tramway Company to stop work on such crossing places or turn-outs until approved arrangements shall have been made by the Tramway Company for widening the roadway at cross points wherever such widening is necessary to become a convenient passage for the public, and that the solicitor to the Corporation be requested to state the legal relationship of the Corporation to the Tramway Company with reference to the extension of the tramways."

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a deed of conveyance from Mr. Muncherjee Cooverjee Maistree of land taken up for the improvement of Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, and to a deed of conveyance from Mr. Jinnabhoy Dungadhur of ground taken up for the improvement of Girgaum Back Road.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the sale of 2·37 square yards of ground situated on Haines Road, opposite the Byculla Tank, to Mr. Tookaram Hirjee, encroached upon by him for the construction of a tank he has built there, in exchange for a strip of ground adjacent, one foot in breadth and fronting his chawl.

The question whether action shall be taken to recover by suit or otherwise of Rs. 106-4-0, being the amount of rates due and to accrue due from one Mahadoo Rowjee in respect of his property, No. 2, Ohinna Bunder Street, and also as to the recovery by suit or otherwise of Rs. 34-10, being the amount due and to accrue due from Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Subedar on account of wheel tax, was referred to a sub-committee.

Sanction was given to a further grant of Rs. 500 for purchasing disinfectants, the outlay to be met from savings in some budget grant to be reported hereafter.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Chief Accountant dated 25th March 1878, reporting that out of the grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for Tulsi water works contingencies, Rs. 1,69,800 have been appropriated or expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,200 available for future contingent expenses, was recorded.

Sanction was asked to the following excesses over schedule quantities in the following contracts:—

Malabar Hill Reservoir	Rs.	12,510	6 3
Pipe-laying	"	27	4 0
Widening Love Grove Sluices	"	2,905	0 0
Vehar outlet Tower	"	29	1 8
		15,471	11 11

These amounts are in addition to excess of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned by the Town Council on the 19th February last.

The matter was deferred for consideration to the next meeting.

Sanction was given, to the payment of Rs. 101-13-6 for the purchase of petty stores, stationery, &c. on account of the Tooloi water works. The amount to be debited to the new Loans of 43 lakhs (contingencies).

The 9th Progress Report of the Executive Engineer on special duty was recorded.

Sanction was given, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, to the construction of urinals and latrines, sanctioned this year, in the Municipal Workshops on a plan which will allow of the work being done within the sanctioned amount of Rs. 10,000.

A memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution dated 27th March 1878, General Department, stating that the representation from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the calculations regarding the correct balances of 2nd fifteen lakh and the four lakh Tulsi loans and the amount of half-yearly instalment in liquidation of the new consolidated Tulsi Loan may be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration, was recorded.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to two contracts with Messrs. Nagoo Sayjee and Co. for, first, filling in a plot of ground at Sandhurst Road, and second, for the construction of a drain on the flats.

Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution dated 25th March 1878, stating that Government cannot consent to transfer to the Municipality the revenue and management of the Esplanade Fee Fund, was recorded.

A memorandum for consideration of papers relating to the application from the peons of the Municipality, praying for compensation on account of the present dearness of the necessaries of life was placed before the Council, but nothing definite was arrived at.

The next business was the consideration of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's motion, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested in communication with the Executive Engineer, to fix the regular line of all the public streets in the city of Bombay, the plans of the same signed by the executive officers to be filed in the Municipal Office for public inspection." Mr. Nowrojee then read a letter to the Chairman of the Town Council intimating he would be absent from Bombay for a month. A strong argument ensued regarding Mr. Furdoonjee's motion, which none of the Council present objected to being put to the vote, but several desired that Mr. Furdoonjee should quit himself first of the allegations and insinuations reflecting upon the conduct of the officers of the Executive Engineer's Department which he expressed in his speech when putting forward this motion, so as to clear up the darkness in the public mind regarding those officers, after a lengthened argument. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, seconded by Mr. Rugoonath Khote, "that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's motion on the set-backs be deferred for a week to allow Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee an opportunity of being present at the next meeting" was lost; and then the resolution proposed by Col. Hancock, seconded by Mr. Mathew, "that the Commissioner be requested, in communication with the Executive Engineer, to fix the regular line of all the public streets in the city of Bombay, the plans of the same signed by the executive officers to be filed in the Municipal Office for public inspection," was adopted.

The remaining business on the notice paper was postponed till the next meeting.

THE GIFTS AT MR. WILSON'S CIRCUS.

THE following is a list of names of those who were successful in obtaining the "gifts" awarded by Mr. Wilson on Saturday last:—

B. Fairclough, Waverley Hotel, Rs. 1,000.
B. Gopchulk, s. s. Khandala, Rs. 10.
G. K. Remington, by Eduljee Kavasjee Mody, Rs. 25.
Goolabdas Gocouldas, of Bora Hussanally shop, Rs. 10.
Frank Burrett, Masagon, Rs. 10.
Marwari Hunsa Heerajee, Momadavi, Rs. 25.
Sha Nundlal Narrayendas, near Panjrapole, Rs. 25.
Kavasjee Maneckjee Kooper, Kavasjee Patell Street, No. 7, Rs. 10.
Vinayak Babajee, Knoop and Co., clerk, Rs. 10.
Bora Kadurbhai Khanbhai, Fish Bazar, Rs. 10.
Burjorjee Bomonjee Jasawalla, No. 42, Kavasjee Patell Street, Rs. 10.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 26th March.

FROM Madras rain is reported in 14 out of 21 districts, but the falls have mostly been slight. The districts in which none has fallen are Godavery, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, and Madras. General prospects are unchanged and the tendency of prices is still upward. The numbers on works have diminished by 4,663 and those on gratuitous relief by 7,156, being 113,243 and 109,226 respectively. In Mysore showers have fallen in every district. Prospects are unchanged. The numbers on works were, for the week ending the 16th instant, 57,759, and on gratuitous relief 5,086, being an increase on the previous week of 2,865 and 1,564 respectively. In Bombay no rain has fallen except slight showers in Sind. In Nasik the scarcity of water and grain causes anxiety. The harvesting of the *rabi* is nearly at an end. In the Central Provinces also the harvest is nearly finished, with an outturn generally much below the average. Prices remain high. Rain, but not much, has fallen in eight districts. In Central India and Rajputana no rain has fallen. Prospects are favourable in Rajputana, except that in Ajmere the cattle are dying. The harvest is being gathered in. In Bengal the *rabi* harvest is yielding a fair average outturn, except in parts of the Patna division where it has suffered from blight and insects. In Chota Nagpore the mohwa crop has been damaged by hail and storms and some distress is said to exist. Rain has fallen in many districts. Prices range very high still. No rain in Assam. Prospects are good. In the North-Western Provinces the weather continues fine and the harvest is rapidly progressing. Prices have fallen slightly. All relief works in the Lucknow district have been stopped. In the Punjab slight rain fell in Rohtak, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. None elsewhere. Distress is said to exist in districts bordering on Kashmir territory, but it is expected that the provincial outturn of the *rabi* harvest will be up to the average.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

WE make the following extracts from a letter, dated Lucknow, 12th March, addressed to the Government of India:—

From the latest reports that have been received it would seem that the anticipations of a bumper spring harvest will not be realised, that is to say, the outturn will not, as at one time it was hoped it would, in itself compensate for the losses incurred by the almost total failure of the kharif. The area under cultivation is still unprecedentedly large, but the crop is reported to be generally light in the ear, and also to have suffered more or less from rust and blight, caused by the cloudy, and in some places, rainy weather with which we were visited during the last few days of February. In short, if things continue to go well, there will be rather more than a fair average crop, what may be called a good crop, but no more. The harvest, moreover, is already very much in the hands of the banias, who have given large advances on the security of the standing crops. They will be able, therefore, to rule the markets, and as there is no reason to suppose there will be much diminution in the demand for grain for exportation, it is improbable that prices will rise appreciable above, and, consequently, those classes of the people who are unable at present to feed themselves will, when harvesting operations are over, require the relief which they now receive, until the first full crop which may be looked for about the 20th June, or say, three months hence. It may be presumed that harvesting operations will afford subsistence for the classes under consideration for at least one month of this interval, so that there will remain two months, during which they will be entirely dependent for which, therefore, we shall have to make provision. It seems to His Honor that the cost of relief works and poor-houses during the past month of February may be taken as the standard of what will be required in the future. It is probable that the number relieved will, on the whole, be fewer, because many of them may derive a precarious living from the proceeds of the mango and mhowa crops; still, unless prices fall considerably, Sir George Couper does not believe the number will be so very much less as to affect the calculation on the above standard. The cost of the relief works in February was in round numbers Rs

OUR IRONCLAD FLEET.

(Saturday Review.)

If ironclads, instead of being terrible engines of destruction, had been things liable to change with the caprice of fashion, they could hardly have altered more in form and structure than they have done since the launch of the Warrior some eighteen years ago. This is the more striking from the fact that, for a very long period, but little variety was introduced in the English navy. It seems strange now to think that in 1850 the fleet in the Mediterranean consisted principally of sailing line-of-battle ships, not essentially differing, except in size, from those in which, forty-five years before Nelson and Collingwood had fought. The noble vessel which we have mentioned is still seaworthy and fit for service; but not only has her type been superseded, but even the improved vessels which succeeded her and the ships resembling her have been, to a certain extent, surpassed by another order of ironclad men-of-war, differing even more from those which immediately preceded them than these did from the Warrior, the Achilles, and the Black Prince. The constant increase in the power of guns has made these changes necessary; and it is quite possible that, within a comparatively short space of time, vessels of even greater offensive and defensive power than any now designed will have to be planned, though it is difficult to see how anything which floats is to carry more than the twenty-four inches of armour which cover some parts of the Inflexible.

When ironclads were first built it was considered that plates 4½ inches thick would sufficiently protect them, and it was not for several years that it was absolutely necessary that the vessels themselves should be of iron, though of course the armour was of that metal. The Warrior was entirely of iron; but the Royal Oak, Caledonia, Research, Prince Consort, Zealous, Lord Clyde, Lord Warden, Pallas, Repulse, and others, were armoured wooden vessels. With the exception of the Lord Warden, now used for harbour service, and of the Pallas, Research, and Repulse, they have all of them disappeared from the Navy List, and one kind of ironclad may therefore be said to have become nearly as obsolete as sailing vessels. The iron Warrior was succeeded in 1861 by the Black Prince, now carrying an armament of 28 guns, and by the Defence and Resistance, each carrying 16 guns; and these were followed in 1862 by the Hector of 18 guns, and in 1863 by the Achilles, of the same size as the Warrior, and armed with 14 guns of 12 tons; by the Minotaur, with 17 of these guns, and by the Valiant, with 18 smaller guns. In 1865 came the Agincourt with the same armament as the Minotaur, and the Bellerophon with ten 12-ton and four 6½-ton guns; and in 1866 the Northumberland, with an armament of ten 12-ton and seven 6½-ton guns, was completed. Most of these vessels are in commission, and all of them are fit for service; but the armour which protects them is wanting by much in the strength necessary to resist some forms of modern ordnance. An improvement on all of them was made in the design of the Hercules launched in 1868. This man-of-war carries eight 18-ton, two 12-ton, and four 6½-ton guns, and has armour of from 9 to 6 inches in thickness. In 1867 Mr. Reed designed the vessels of the Invincible class, which included, in addition to that ship, the Iron Duke, Swiftsure, Triumph, Audacious, and the ill-fated Vanguard. The armour protecting vessels of this type varies from 8 to 4½ inches in thickness, and they carry twelve 110-ton and two smaller guns. In 1870 the Sultan was launched, carrying eight 18-ton guns and four of smaller size, and armoured with plates from 9 to 6 inches thick. In 1875 a great improvement on vessels, which were themselves far beyond the earlier armoured ships, was effected by the completion of the Alexandra—the largest and most powerful of broadside ironclads. This vessel has a main-deck battery of eight 18-ton guns, two of which can be fired right ahead, and an upper deck battery of two 25-ton and two 18-ton guns, from which fire almost right ahead or right astern is practicable. Her armour varies from 12 to 6 inches in thickness. The engines of this tremendous ironclad, which, as we need hardly remind our readers, is now the flag-ship in the Sea of Marmora, are of 8,615 indicated horse-power, and she has a displacement of 9,492 tons.

The Shannon, launched in 1876, is a very different vessel from any which preceded her, as her guns are, on the broadside, unprotected by her armour, which extends only from five feet below the water-line to four feet above it: but her forecastle is shielded by armour stretching twenty-six feet aft on either side, so that she would be defended from a raking fire ahead. Her armament consists of two 18-ton and seven 12-ton guns, and fire from two guns can be delivered right ahead. The Shannon's engines are of 3,370 horse-power indicated, and she is of 5,103 tons displacement. To a certain extent resembling this vessel, but greatly superior in some respects to her, are the Nelson and Northampton, which were also launched in 1876. The length of each of these ships is 280 feet, and they are protected by a belt of armour from 9 to 6 inches thick, extending on each side 181 feet along the water-line, and reaching from 5 feet below it to 4 feet above it. At each end of these belts is an armoured bulkhead rising from the lower part of the belt to a height of 22 feet, so as to give a shield against fire ahead or fire astern. The battery is unprotected at the sides, and the ends of the vessel forward and aft of the two bulkheads are also unprotected: but the lower deck, which is on a level with the upper edge of the armour-plate, is itself plated, and armoured decks are carried from the base of the forward and after-bulkhead to the ram and to the stern. The machinery and magazines are thus defended by armour, a considerable part of that at the sides being 9 inches thick, and to compensate for this weight of metal large portions of the vessel are left unplated. In older ironclads the armour, as has been shown varied considerably in thickness; but in the Nelson and Northampton, and in the Shannon, the System of giving great protection to the vital parts of a ship, and of leaving much of the rest of her unarmoured, was first applied. This system, differently applied, has since been carried further in the Inflexible. The Nelson and Northampton have a displacement of 7,323 tons, and their engines are of 6,000 indicated horse power. Different from these vessels, different from the Alexandra, was the Temeraire, launched in 1876. This ship carries a main-deck battery of two 25-ton and four 18-ton guns; while on the upper deck she has two fixed turrets, open at the top. In each of these is a 25-ton gun, which, when it has to be fired, is elevated above the edge of the turret and lowered again to be loaded. These guns are on turntables, so that they can be pointed in any direction. One of the turrets is covered with 8-inch and the other with 10-inch plates. A portion of the water-line of the vessel and her main-deck battery are protected by armour of from 11 to 8 inches in thickness. Her engines have an indicated horse-power of 7,700, and her displacement is 8,412 tons.

Very largely, then, did the construction of ironclads change, and more than one phase did it go through, between the launch of the Warrior in 1860 and that of the Temeraire in 1876. In the above brief account the names of most of the vessels of this kind have been given, but not of all which were built during this period, and want of space prevents us at present from attempting any description of the class of enlarged monitor, to which Sir Rupert, Glatton, and Hotspur belong. A large amount of detailed information respecting armoured vessels is now easily accessible in the Report on the war ships of Europe, by Mr. J. W. King, chief engineer of the United States Navy, which has recently been published in this country.

It has been seen that the broadside system was, after being much improved, united with turrets, and it now remains to notice those great vessels in which the whole armament is carried in turrets, broadside guns being altogether abandoned. To this order all the most powerful ironclads will in future probably belong. The first considerable vessel of the kind—putting aside the Hotspur and Glatton class—was the Monarch, launched in 1868, carrying four 25-ton and two 9-ton guns, with armour of from 6 to 7 inches in thickness. The displacement in tons of this ship is 8,322, and the engines are of 7,842 indicated horse-power. It will be seen that the armour here is of but moderate strength and this vessel has been greatly surpassed by the Devastation, launched in 1871 and completed in 1873, by the Thunderer, launched in 1872, and by the Dreadnought launched in 1875. The Devastation carries four 35-ton guns in turrets, protected by 14 and 12-inch armour. That which in part defends her sides only extends 3 feet 7 inches above the water-line, and is from 10 to 12 inches in thickness, and that on the breastwork rising amidships is of the same strength. She has a large forecastle, and on either side of the breastwork light sides have been carried up above the true sides of the ship and superstructures have been formed containing cabins. The Devastation is of 9,190 tons displacement, and her engines indicate 6,652 horse-power. Similar to her, in construction and size, is the Thunderer, of the same tonnage and of 6,270 horse-power, which, however, carry two 38 and two 35-ton guns. The Dreadnought exceeds both these vessels in size, and is at present the largest British man-of-war ready for service. In this ship an armoured belt, varying from 14 to 8 inches in thickness, covers the whole water-line; and amidships the armour rises to a height of twelve feet, so as to form a central castle or citadel, as in the Inflexible. Two 38-ton guns are carried in each of the turrets, which have armour of a total thickness of 14 inches. The displacement of the Dreadnought is 10,886 tons, and her engines are of 8,000 indicated horse-power. It should be stated that the turrets of this vessel and of the Devastation and Thunderer, unlike the fixed turrets of the Temeraire, revolve, and that the guns are fired through ports. One mast, only to be used for signal purposes and not for carrying sail, is placed in each of these ships.

We now come to the Inflexible, a vessel which has attracted more attention than any other of the present day, both because she is the latest type of an ironclad, and because distrust in her safety has been expressed with so much vehemence. The Report of the Committee respecting her has already been twice noticed in our columns; but we willingly recur to the subject on account of the supreme interest which now attaches to our ironclads, and especially to this one destined to be the largest and most powerful of English men-of-war. In the first of the two articles referred to a short account of the Inflexible, taken from the Committee's Report, was given; but it may be well again to describe this ship, as the slightest sketch of the armoured fleet would be incomplete without some account of her, and the nature of the objections made to her cannot be understood without a knowledge of her construction. The Inflexible, which is of 11,500 tons displacement and has engines of 8,000 indicated horse-power, consists of an armoured central citadel with two armoured turrets and of unarmoured ends. The citadel occupies about one-third of the length, and of the other two-thirds forming the ends the Committee say that

> The greater portion of that part which is under water is isolated from the superstructure, and its buoyancy secured as against a tilting by a shot-proof deck placed from 6 to 8 feet below the water-line. Over the shot-proof deck at a level a little above the water-line comes the middle deck, and the entire space between the two decks is divided into compartments arranged partly to carry coal and partly stores, packed in water-tight tanks, forming further subdivisions of the space. Next the sides of the ship the compartments are about 4 feet wide, and are filled with cork and inside this again are compartments 2 feet wide filled with layers of canvas and oakum, which by experiment are found to partially close holes made by shot passing through and to check the flow of water. The cork and canvas compartments are carried above the main deck 4 and 2 feet respectively, and the superstructure is completed to the level of the top of the citadel, and flush with it by an upper deck forming the whole length of the vessel: the space above the middle deck affording accommodation for officers and crew. The ship thus consists of a central armoured citadel, rising well out of the water, and of two submerged ends, on which are raised unarmoured structures, completing the form of the ship, providing liberal space for officers and crew, for stores and fuel, and intended to give the requisite reserve of stability.

On the citadel the armour is of three strengths, that in the water line strake being twenty-four inches thick, that above the main deck twenty inches thick, and that in the under-water strake, extending six feet below the water-line, sixteen inches thick. It was originally intended that the turret plating should have a thickness of eighteen inches; but it would seem that the matter is not yet finally decided. The turrets carry two 80-ton guns, which can be fired directly ahead or directly astern. It will be seen then that, both in armament and in thickness of plating, the Inflexible greatly exceeds any other ironclad, and that her type differs from that of the Thunderer and Devastation, and also from that of the Dreadnought. The object aimed at in her design was to protect the vital parts of the ship, and so to construct the unarmoured ends that, if they were pierced by a great number of shot, she yet would not sink or lose her stability. This the designers believed they had achieved; but, as is well known, Mr. Reed urged certain objections to the vessel with such vigour and persistency that the Committee was appointed whose report has attracted so much attention. It might be thought by most people who have read that well-reasoned paper that it was conclusive against Mr. Reed's views; but he possesses a quality said to be peculiar to Englishmen, and perhaps more valuable in actions by sea or land than in battles with pen and ink. He does not know when he is beaten. In the present case, on the appearance of the Report, he renewed his attack on the Inflexible, and denounced some of the remarks of the Committee as "feir-loose disquisitions." To those who have any acquaintance with the subject it is extremely ludicrous to find this expression applied to the work of such men as Mr. Froude, Dr. Welley, and Sir James Hope by Mr. Reed. Though an able naval architect, he certainly is not a supreme authority on naval architecture, or entitled to speak as though his opinion was conclusive. As was pointed out in an article in Blackwood's Magazine of last month, there have been mistakes in the designs of vessels planned by him. It is true that these are not mistakes for which very severe blame is deserved, being such as a man of considerable knowledge may make in dealing with so very difficult a subject; but the recollection of them should certainly prevent Mr. Reed from speaking with so much confidence on matters relating to the building of men-of-war. Moreover, the questions raised with regard to the Inflexible are not merely questions for a naval architect. They also relate to gunnery, on which Mr. Reed does not speak with any special authority. His warmest admirer would hardly claim for his views on matters relating to artillery any weight as opposed to those of Sir James Hope and Mr. Rendel. His opinions, however, have been very decidedly expressed, and a certain amount of attention has been given to them. He has said that the Inflexible is unsafe, and that, after an action, her capsizing would be no improbable contingency. Now it would be difficult to find any set of men less likely to be affected by timidity than English sailors; but the courage of the boldest seaman may be shaken by want of confidence in his vessel. It is of paramount importance at this time that no doubts should be felt as to our greatest ironclad, and we therefore again take up this subject to point out the fallacy of Mr. Reed's views, which, under other circumstances, would certainly not require so much notice.

> The principal objection made by him was that the cork chambers would be liable to speedy destruction, and that the Inflexible would then be without stability and liable to capsize. "It may be true," he said, "that the vessel has stability when the cork chambers are 'riddled,'" but "wherever a shell bursts 'riddling' will not be the result, but complete destruction of the surrounding chambers." On this point the Committee reported that the blowing out of the cork and stores by the action of shell fire was not likely to happen early in an engagement, and was in a high degree improbable in an engagement protracted to any extent which could reasonably be anticipated. This view Mr. Reed refuses to accept, and it may be well therefore to show, as fortunately can be very easily done, how right the committee are and how entirely mistaken are Mr. Reed and his followers.
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> It should be borne in mind that the Inflexible will retain considerable stability if for her cork chambers are merely "riddled," but that if they are completely blown out, her stability will be much impaired. There are four of these cork chambers, or belts, in the vessel, one on each side of the unarmoured ends, each belt of cork being 63 feet in length, 4 feet thick, and extending from seven feet below water to five feet above it. It is certain—though Mr. Reed, not being versed in artillery questions, does not seem to have been aware of the fact—that a percussion shell striking one of these belts would travel from six to ten feet after striking before exploding, and would therefore, unless striking very obliquely, explode, not in the cork, so as to tear it to pieces, but some distance inside it, and would merely cut a hole in the cork wall. Let it be supposed that the space over which the walls extend is divided chessboard fashion into divisions three feet square. In each wall there would be eighty-four of these squares, and in the four walls 336 squares. Now a shot from an ordinary broadside gun, planted in the centre of each of these squares, would not be sufficient to punch the wall to pieces and therefore 336 exact hits, nearly two-thirds of which would have to be below water, would not utterly destroy the cork walls. But it need hardly be said that in action such extreme exactitude in hitting would not be practicable, and indeed could not be approached; and it is clear that the number of shots required to effect the destruction which Mr. Reed anticipated would have to be counted by thousands. With the larger projectiles, of course, not so many would be necessary; but even of these a far greater number than the Inflexible is in the least likely to receive in action would be required. No further refutation of anything advanced by Mr. Reed, no further proof of the defensive power of this vessel, need be given; but it is to be regretted that a gentleman of his reserved reputation should have allowed himself to make himself mistakes of so transparent a nature. Since, however, he has reiterated his attacks on the design of the Inflexible, and since it is extremely important at this time that there should be no groundless alarm about our latest and most powerful ironclad, this exposure of his errors has become necessary.
>
> Curiously enough, at one time Mr. Reed seems to have held views almost diametrically opposed to those which he now maintains. At a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects in 1876*, when Mr. Brassey's paper on unarmoured ships was discussed, Mr. Reed spoke with emphasis as to the impropriety of sending to the Pacific the Shah armed only with comparatively light guns, so that she would have to run away from small ironclads; the essence of the impropriety being, according to him, not that the Shah was unarmoured, but that she did not carry armour-piercing guns, and he contrasted her with his own vessel the Inconstant, which is also unarmoured, but which carries a battery of such guns. Captain Hall, R.N., said at this meeting that, if in command of the Inconstant, "he should not have known what to have done if he met with an ironclad; with such a powerful armament he would not have been justified in running away, and yet he could not have engaged with any prospect of success;" for shrapnell shell, or common shell, striking the Inconstant at the water-line, might "have sunk her in a few minutes." Mr. Reed said that "he had listened with pain to the argument from naval officers that they would rather go and command the Shah, in which they must of necessity run away from such vessels"—to wit, ironclads—"than the Inconstant, in which they could sink them." No doubt, in her action with the Huascar, the Shah, owing to the wonderful skill with which she was handled, and to the wretched gunnery of the Peruvians, did not have her hull pierced; but such good fortune cannot always be expected in actions with armoured ships. That fine and not inappropriately named ship of Mr. Reed's, the Inconstant, has no armour, no protection to her vital parts. Every portion of her side is as penetrable by shot as are the unarmoured ends of the Inflexible. A few well-placed shots might disable her absolutely, since they might reach a vital part. A moderate number of shots on the water-line might sink her. Yet the Inconstant might, according to Mr. Reed, engage in a contest with an ironclad, while the Inflexible's, with her vital parts protected by armour of from 24 to 16 inches in thickness, and so constructed that when her unarmoured ends are riddled with shot she will yet possess both buoyancy and stability, is so unsafe that visions of her possible fate haunted Mr. Reed when he was lately in the stoke-hole of an ironclad. Such sensibility is very touching; but why are the crew of the Inconstant not to have the benefit of it as well as that of the Inflexible? Happily it is likely to be altogether superfluous so far as regards the latter. There will be small reason to fear for English ships if the Admiralty designers never plan a worse vessel than this mighty ironclad.

* *Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects for* 1876. Pp. 20, 21, 25.

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Travelling Sealskin Caps .....6-8 to	8	8	English Feather do.....	7	8	Pocket Filters	3	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Ashantee Hammock from 10	8		Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.!			Sponges Bags.....	1	8
						Sponges	1	8
						Soap Boxes.....	1	8
						Smarting Salts, per bottle	2	0
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
						Helmet Cases	7	12
						Portable Ink Stand.....	1	8
						Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
						Do. Brushes.....	0	10
						Nail Do	0	12
						Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
						Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
						Do. Sirope.....2-8 to	3	0
						Nail Scissers..... 1-8 to	1	8
						Briar Root Pipes.....	1	8
						Tobacco Pouches.....	1	8
						Champagne Taps.....	8	8
						Pocket Knives	1	8
						Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
						Shaving do. Stick.....	1	0
						Lloyd's Buxeus	1	4
						Oriental Tooth Powder..	1	8
						Fragrant Florelline.....	1	8
						Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
						Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus.....	12	8
						Overland Chairs best Beech.....	13	8
						Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
						Ladies' White Cotton....	5	8
						Gents' Umbrellas.....	5	8
						Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95	0
						Single ..... do. Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
						Portable Washstands....	32	8
						Travelling Canteens	31	0
						Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
						Chubb's Safes	30	0
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